

Western Worker Drive for Semi-Weekly-\$5000,- 3000 Subs Starts! [SEE PAGE THREE]

WESTERN WORKER

WESTERN · ORGAN · OF · THE · COMMUNIST · PARTY · U · S · A ·
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

Vol. 2, No. 50 (Whole No. 80)

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 11, 1933.

Price Five Cents

2,000 at San Jose Lynch Park Denounce Rolph Action; Scottsboro Trial Verdict Arouses Nation-wide Protest! "Collective Bargaining -- Syndicalism," Says Prosecutor

Scottsboro Boys Condemned For Third Time to Die; I.L.D. Appealing to Supreme Court

Latest Trial Railroaded Through Complete- ly Disregarding Elementary Court Rules

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 2.—Sentenced to die in the electric-chair! For a third time, Heywood Patterson, first of the Scottsboro Negro boys to be re-tried here, heard a lynch jury pronounce him guilty of framed-up charges of rape today. Immediately following, Clarence Norris faced the lynch court and jury. The boys' defense is immediately preparing its appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The lynch gangs organized throughout the country-side have their legal ally in the courtroom. Klansman Judge Callahan, utterly disregarding that these are cases carrying death penalties, ordered the trial of Patterson completed in three days.

"You can't do that," protested International Labor Defense chief attorney Leibowitz, "the defense has at least fifty witnesses."

"We'll finish them in a day," retorted the Klansman on the bench. "My mind is made up. I will not hear arguments about it."

Even while the jury was arriving at a verdict in another room, the arraignment of Norris began.

Night sessions of the court were used to rush the case thru. Ruby Bates, one of the two girls allegedly attacked by the Scottsboro boys, was undergoing an appendicitis operation in New York and unable to come and testify in their defense as she did at the trial last April. Her testimony however, taken at the bedside, was to be admitted California.

To Appeal Case

The appeal of the case to the Supreme Court is based on gross errors in rulings by the judge, the fact that Negroes are excluded from jury service, and the fact that in his general charge to the jury Judge Callahan did not include the method by which the defendants could be acquitted until after Leibowitz called his attention to it.

Criminal tampering with the jury lists was proven as Norris' trial began. The panels, which when examined for the Patterson trial contained no names of Negroes, were suddenly found to have the names of seven Negro defense witnesses. The handwriting of the forger was proven in court to be that of K. Morgan, court clerk, and under examination with a magnifying glass.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Jobless March; Force Release of Jailed Comrades

PORLAND FOLLOWS UP THE STATE CONVENTION DECISIONS

PORLAND, Ore., Dec. 1.—Two days after the State Convention of unemployed in Salem instructed its delegates to return to home and carry out the fight for the relief demands adopted, a demonstration was organized by the Multnomah County Federation of Unemployed in front of the relief headquarters protesting discrimination against the workers.

Fifteen were arrested by the police called to break up the demonstration. Speaker after speaker was pulled from the box, but twenty workers addressed the crowd while waiting for the committee to return from the office.

Belle Taub and Dawn Lovelace of the International Labor Defense, and Rev. Anderson, president of the Federation were among those arrested.

After the committee returned, 500 of the workers formed in line and paraded to the police station to demand the release of those jailed. They refused to leave until finally Chief Lawson released their comrades, without bail, and then they marched away in triumph, declaring they would keep up the fight in their

Large Meeting Proves Lynchers Only a Handful

COMMUNISTS, LIBERALS AND MINISTER SPEAK AT ST. JAMES PARK

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 4.—"We want no Lynch Governor," was the cry raised at the mass meeting of 2,000, gathered at St. James Park, on the very spot where two kidnappers were lynched here recently.

Two thousand, despite drizzly weather, was most convincing proof that the lynching was not the work of 5,000 as the capitalist press endeavored to paint, but was carried through by a small group of drunken hoodlums, unmolested by the police and with the full co-operation of the governor.

Among the speakers were representatives of the Communist Party, T. U. U. L. International Labor Defense, a few prominent liberals, and a minister.

Rev. C. B. Silvester, the first speaker, pointed out the meeting as an example to show that Gov. Rolph does not represent the sentiment in California.

Jamest Branch, speaking for the Communist Party, contrasted Rolph's action in San Jose with the refusal to disarm the growers in time of the cotton strike, permitting the murder of three workers. That Rolph's action is in keeping with maintaining a lynch rule directed against the workers. He likewise pointed out that it is the capitalist system that breeds all crimes, and motives for kidnapping, while in the Soviet Union, the basis for motives that result in kidnapping and subsequently lynching, is absent.

Strikers returning are told there are few jobs, as the bosses can't fire the scabs, and many are told to register for the work with the Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., a black-listing agency. The indignation of the workers is so great that it is well for Hobart that he has already run out, going to Chicago immediately after telling the strikers to return.

During the strike Hobart urged them to have faith in the NRA, and that his college chum, Bloom, would "fix things if they acted like ladies and gentlemen."

"If we lose, we must lose like good clean sports," he pleaded, when the rank and file wanted picket lines and action. During the entire time no aid was given to the International Union of meat workers.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

Callahan, Marvos Go Before Superior Court December 13

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 2.—The trial of the two cherry strike leaders, Mike Marvos and Pat Callahan, will come up before the Superior Court in San Jose on Dec. 13. The International Labor Defense defending them calls on the workers and witnesses to be in court for that day, as the big growers are trying to railroad the two for long prison sentences.

OREGON CONVENTION UNITES MOST RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

Present Demands to Legislators, and Decide for State-wide Struggle

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 1.—The 190 delegates from sixteen unemployed organizations met here in State Convention Nov. 27, adopted a militant program and then marched to the State Capitol and presented their demands to the Special Session of the Legislature.

For many of the delegates this was the first time they had carried banners and shouted their demands in a parade, but by the time they got to the capitol in the rain, they marched right into the chambers refusing to be held outside because the legislators had decided they were not ready to see them yet.

Fred Walker, organizer of the Communist Party in Oregon, W. K. Patrick, Mackrell, Richard Lovelace, Mrs. Imes, Mrs. DeBord and Revels Cayton, a Negro worker, spoke on the floor of the legislature, presenting the demands of the state-wide delegation for unemployment relief.

They told the capitalist lawmakers they would not be satisfied with mere promises but that they would organize in greater numbers and try to see that their demands were carried out. After presenting the demands the delegates returned to their

respective localities, determined to intensify the struggle for the demands, and make arrangements for the state conference which is to be called soon.

The demands adopted by the state convention were for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Workers Relief Ordinance, stopping of forced labor, against all forms of discrimination in relief, for repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, and freedom for Theodore Jordan.

The convention, called by the Multnomah County Federation of Unemployed, included representatives of the Unemployed Councils, Unemployed Citizens League, Civic Emergency Federation, Kenton Unemployed League, Workers Ex-servicemen's League, and the Communist Party. M. Rapport of the Washington State Committee of Action brought greetings from the unemployed



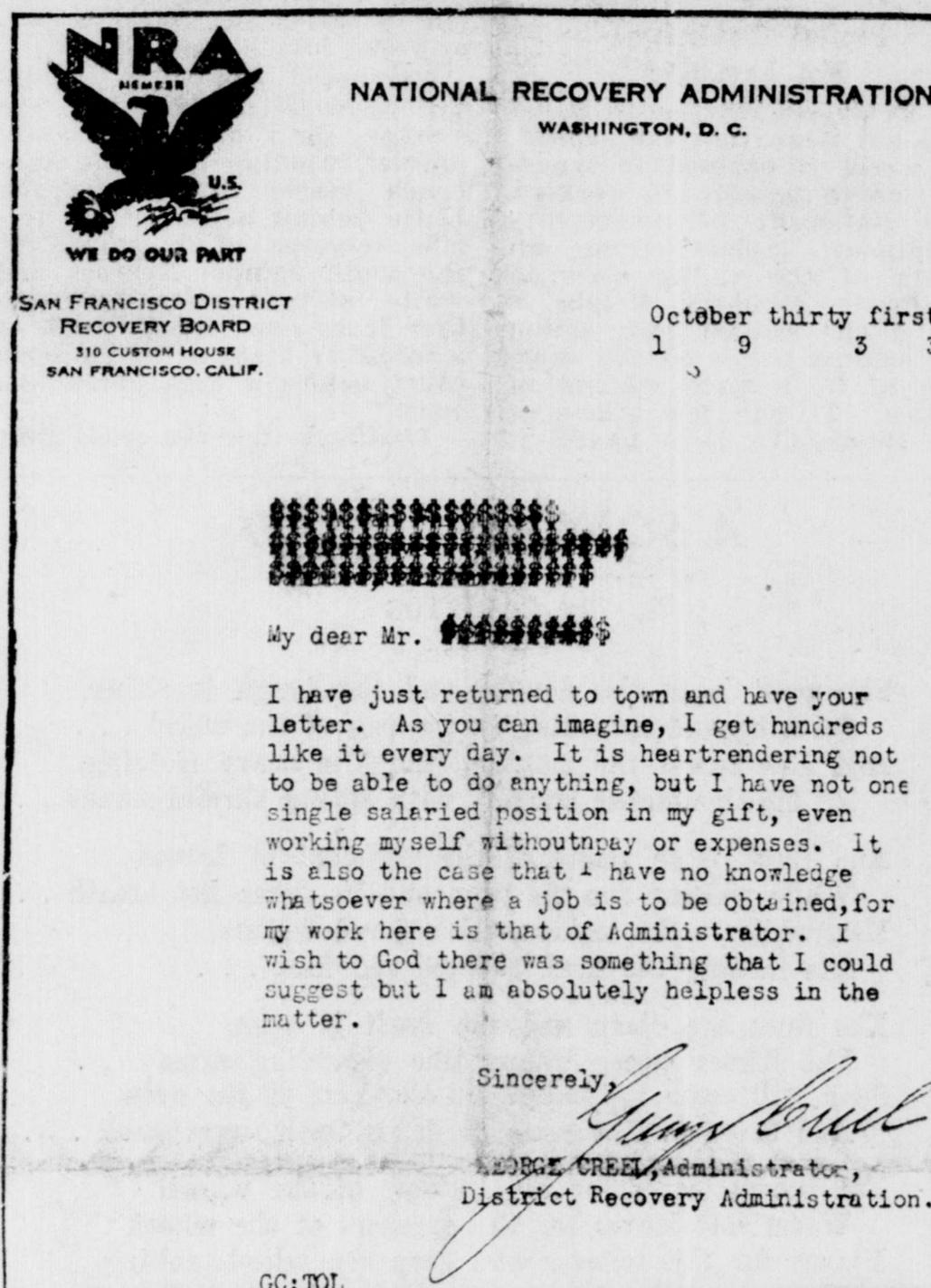
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That's About the Size of It—



This is the reply a destitute worker got from the NRA head in northern California. It about sums up what the NRA accomplished for the workers, since it inauguration.

Drive to Organize on C. W. A. Jobs Begins

Only Small Part of L. A. Jobless Get C.W.A. Jobs

AT LEAST 350,000 WILL RE-
MAIN ON RELIEF
ROLLS

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—"Any time Uncle Sam hands out presents, I'll grow hair on my right palm."

This cryptic remark by one of the workers on the Civil Works projects sums up the attitude of all. For 45c an hour, 30 hours a week, those employed are doing the same useless pick and shovel work that the charities were enforcing recently. These projects with transfer from the relief rolls at most 40,000 relief workers, leaving about 71,000 destitute families, amounting to 350,000 persons. Of the latter many are being cut off relief entirely, while others are having their relief slashed since the CWA work began.

In the case of the married men with dependents put on the projects the pay gives no advantage over the previous starvation allowance of the county charities.

Though the workers were promised pay for thirty hours weekly, they are docked for legal holidays and involuntary lay-off due to rainy weather during the rainy season, about to start. Foremen are the czars on the jobs, firing those who displease them, which means these workers must starve for sixty days before being eligible to go back on the relief rolls. Workers must pay their own carfare and are docked an hour if five minutes late though most of them have to walk at least a mile to reach the job.

The T. U. U. L. and the Relief Workers Protective Union is issuing a call to the workers on the jobs to organize around a series of demands that include the fight against discrimination, for accident compensation, no speed-up, etc.

Challenge Right to Organize in Chambers' Trial

ONLY PIXLEY GROWERS ARE
PROSECUTION WITNESSES
IN VISALIA

BULLETIN

VISALIA, Cal., Dec. 4.—The first victory in the Chambers trial was scored today when the judge granted the defense motion to dismiss the second count against Chambers pertaining to the issuance of leaflets.

However the judge refused to dismiss the first count on which the prosecution contends that the recognition of the union takes away from the individual rancher the right to deal with individual workers, and advocates the use of force, and therefore, the district attorney contends it is Criminal Syndicalism. Tomorrow the defense attorney, Wirin, will address the jury.

VISALIA, Cal., Dec. 5.—So ridiculous is the testimony introduced to frame Pat Chambers, cattle strike leader, on criminal syndicalism charges that even the judge is reported to have privately admitted to newspaper reporters that the case is weak. But the court is proceeding in an effort to railroad Chambers to possibly 28 years in prison.

A motion made by Attorney Wirin, after the prosecution presented its case, that it be dismissed, was rejected. Most of those that make up the jury have frankly admitted being against strikes, and are ranchers or retired people. Workers were not permitted to get through into the jury box.

The judge, stating that the trial may be drawn out, ordered that a 13th juror be selected. This proved to be the head of the Visalia Ku Klux Klan.

District Attorney Haight, a former A. F. of L. member, is the prosecutor. All the witnesses he presented were Pixley growers indicted for the murder of the workers during the strike. They all repeated the same coach story that they heard Chambers tell the strikers a few minutes before the shooting "use force and violence against the growers and make brutal cases out of them" "to take the law in their own hands"; "or that we will make Pixley as bloody as Harlan, Kentucky". All admitted

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Socialist Party Misleaders Remove State Secretary in Effort to Defeat Militants

Work Orders Given Busick, as Bribes by Politicians for Not Filing as Candidate, Sold to Jobless S. P. Members

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—In a desperate attempt to squelch the wave of militant rank-and-file sentiment which has been aroused by the proposal of a 5-point program of united action with the Communist Party, the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party last night removed Harold Ashe from his position as state secretary of the party.

Ashe was the only member of the S. E. C. to vote in favor of the S. E. C. to file a complaint against him.

The State Executive Committee prepared the charges, conducted the investigation, ruled witnesses out of order, and also brought in the final verdict, combining the functions of judge, jury, and prosecutor. With the state convention only two months away, the party bureaucracy is acting rapidly in an attempt to exclude the revolutionary elements from the party in order that they may retain their present position.

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The Western Worker regrets very much that the arrangements planned for having Henri Barbusse, noted French writer and fighter against war and fascism, come to the West Coast, could not be carried out.

His plans made the return to France necessary sooner than was originally contemplated. While in the United States, he spoke at many huge rallies and developed great enthusiasm for the fight against war and fascism. Tomorrow the defense attorney, Wirin, will address the jury.

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

DORTMUND, Germany, Dec. 1.—The Nazi military camp near here mutinied last month when storm troopers rebelled against the severe drilling and hauled down the Swastika flag. When a flag was re-hoisted, it was the red flag with hammer and sickle, the emblem of the Communist Party. Fearful that this example would result in similar revolt in other camps, Nazi chiefs ordered the camp immediately dissolved, and every effort of the censors was made to keep the news from spreading.

Ashe made no attempt to deny that he was "out of harmony" with the present state executive committee, but asserted that the S. E. C. was out of harmony with the desires of the rank-and-file membership of the party.

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Tables Turned

This latter stipulation was an extremely necessary one for the misleaders to make, for in the course of the testimony it was brought out that Bill Busick, State Executive Committee, had received work-orders from the county of L. A. in return for not filing his candidacy for the city council, and that he had peddled these work-orders to the poverty-stricken Socialist Party members at \$10 each; that John Packard knew of an effort which Milen Danner had made to have the N. S. C. organize and elected as state secretary to replace Ashe, had acted as secretary of an illegal body within the party in direct violation of party discipline, and that he had purchased a work-order from Bill Busick. The S. E. C. refused to allow the introduction of testimony which would prove that they had been betraying their rank-and-file in not expelling J. Stitt Wilson for his splitting actions in the party and among the working class.

Ashe asserted throughout the trial that the S. E. C. and not he, was on trial, and that no member of the S. E. C. came into court with clean hands. So adequately did he prove his case that a rank-and-file committee was formed from among the spectators to carry the fight from every local in the state in order

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

ALL GALLUP PRISONERS FREE; LEADERS DEPORTED FROM STATE

Benjamin, Kaplan and Roberts Are Released Unconditionally

BULLETIN

GALLUP, N. M., Dec. 3.—Chas. Guynn, Martha and Bob Roberts, Vic Allander and Henry Sumid were arrested by the National Guard and taken to the Arizona state line Friday where a guard was set to prevent their returning. Lynch was also arrested, but was released to complete his work for the I. L. D.

The agreement when the comrades were released earlier in the week was that two organizers were to remain in Gallup and the rest agreed to leave within four days. All were going Saturday except Martha and Bob Roberts.

The reason for their being deported was the development at the Gomerco mine where scabs were threatening to strike because the bosses did not pay them the \$10 to \$15 a day promised for strike-breaking. Instead they made out checks for \$3.62 a day. The strikers of the NMU get the \$4.70 scale, plus pay for all dead work.

At present the men have been put in the 60c category but inasmuch as the minimum of 45c an hour is provided by the CWA, the organized fight which won even this much winter relief must be continued if cash payment is to extend beyond Feb. 15 and not below the present 60c rate. The number of men unaccustomed to this work, working in haste, makes it dangerous for others, and compensation for accidents is of vital necessity. The TUUL points out

GALLUP, N. M., Dec. 3.—The demands of the coal miners here that they would not return to work unless their leaders were released unconditionally according to the settlement agreed to by the

8400 Members Represented at First Convention of the Fishery & Cannery Workers

Fighting Program Outlined by 65 Delegates from All Points on Coast

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 1.—Bringing thousands of fishermen and cannery workers from Alaska to San Diego together into one union for the first time, the Fishermen and Cannery Workers Industrial Union held its first national convention here Nov. 18 and 19.

The sixty-five delegates present represented more than 8400 organized workers of the industry all along the Pacific Coast. Of these 2400 are in the California locals. A delegation from the Canadian Fishermen's Industrial Union participated.

The convention unanimously voted to affiliate with the Trade Union Unity League.

The code of the fishermen and cannery workers adopted by the convention is the workers answer to the code presented by the Fisheries Assn. of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It includes demands for the 1929 scale of pay for fish, with an immediate increase in price corresponding to the increased cost of supplies and of living; abolition of all traps; repeal of all discriminatory laws; boatowners to be allowed only the regular established share for boat and gear and all fish delivered to the canneries to be paid for.

For cannery workers some of the code provisions demand a minimum wage of 55c per hour and time-and-a-half for overtime; 8-hour day; abolition of speed-up systems and full pay for stand-by; abolition of all contractors; no discrimination for race, color, sex, nationality, age or organizational affiliation.

Further provisions are for recognition of the FCWI Union and of boat and shop committees; the right to organize and strike, for Federal Unemployment and Social Insurance.

The convention discussion was marked by enthusiasm.

The officers elected to serve until the next convention were:

for chairman, Ginstadt of Seattle; vice-chairmen were J. Cairns of Bellingham and D. Thomas of Tacoma; Secretary-treasurer, E. Linden of Seattle.

Alaska Trollers' Meeting

Not knowing of the FCWIU convention, the Alaska Trollers Assn., a rank and file organization, had called a meeting of fishermen for Nov. 21 to 24.

They invited a delegation from the FCWIU, but Soila from the Pacific Coast Fisheries Union, Matson of the Columbia River Fishermen's Union (AFL) and Freeman of the Chamber of Commerce controlled Trolling Vessel Owners united to prevent their being seated. The delegates of the Canadian Fishermen's Industrial Union left with them and the Alaska delegates sent their greetings to the FCWIU. When the rank and file moved that only bona-fide fishermen serve on strike committees, and that during a strike aid be gotten from other unions, the officials got quickly voted down. Few of the rank and file fishermen were present—the officials representing the unions.

CORRECTION

In the issue of the Western Worker, dated Oct. 30, we printed a warning against people who are mishandling cotton strike relief money, and names of individuals were included based on an incorrect report submitted to the Western Worker.

A correction already appeared in the case of one, who proved to be an active relief worker, Comrade Wilson of Oakland. We are now in position to print from the letter sent to us by A. Alan Clark, who was one of those mentioned in the warning. The section concerned with the matter follows:

"The only relief funds handled by me or which I had the slightest connection consisted of \$20.65 obtained by me from the Socialist Local of Fresno (of which I am a member). This money was given to me by the local with the understanding that I was to use it as I considered best for the welfare of the striking cotton pickers. I elected to use \$10.65 for much needed medicines for the Corcoran camp, which was turned over and received by R. E. Lee and his wife. I turned \$4.00 over to strike headquarters at Tulara for the purchase of replacement parts for the water pump at Corcoran and have receipt of Cecil McKiddy for this; the balance of \$6.00 I gave to Caroline Decker to use as she might see fit. I have her receipt for this, thus accounting for the total of \$20.65."

The individual responsible for the false report has long since been removed from his position in the Workers International Relief. Clark should apply to the W. I. R. and get a letter clearing the matter, as there is where the root of the error lies.

L. A. Pen & Hammer Activities Grow

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2.—The Pen and Hammer Club now has its permanent headquarters at 1737 N. Highland Avenue, just north of Hollywood Blvd. A member of the group is always on the premises.

The activities of P & H are steadily growing. Monday night lectures on Marxian philosophy being carried on, while the educational and research classes are making surveys of industries, prevailing strike conditions, etc.

A regular monthly social of the Pen and Hammer will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 16.

For information concerning Pen and Hammer activities, telephone TUCKER 6926.

Lynch Rule Spreads to Entire Country

By E. Kirby

For a third time Heywood Patterson heard a lynch court and jury pronounce him "Guilty!"

The first of the Scottsboro Negro boys to face a retrial in the 34-month-old fight for freedom, he knew there is no real difference between lynching and the legal murder with which the southern juries are once more attempting to kill him and his six companions, not for the fake charges of rape, but for being Negroes and workers. This deliberately incited race hatred has long been used as a club to try to keep exploited Negroes and whites from uniting against the Southern bosses.

This long fight has reflected the intensity of the growth of lynch spirit, not only in the south. As the years of crisis have increased the oppression of the workers everywhere, so has the ruling class spread its terror from coast to coast.

The past eleven months has seen more than forty recorded lynchings in the country—more in any year previous, more than half as many again as last year.

Recently Geo. Armwood was seized by a mob in Princess Anne, Md., and strung up. A few days earlier Euel Lee, aged Negro worker, was burned in the electric chair. In Tuscaloosa, three Negro youths were seized from the jail and murdered in the woods. All of the cases, of which these are only examples, had the one common background—these workers were workers.

Spread of Lynching

Nor is this confined to the southern bosses. The incited murders have spread—to Maryland, to Missouri, and to California. The statements of Gov. Ralph, condoning the action of the class struggle and class solidarity were to be carried in the demonstration, he turned very pale pink; and after phoning to J. Stitt Wilson, he begged that they not be carried for fear of offending the conservatives.

But workers of various groups whispered to each other, and when the parade started the banners were carried aloft with no objection from the real farmers.

Workers and Farmers

At the bank, Howard tried to dissociate the radicals in the crowd, but had to admit that he had asked the cooperation of the Socialists. The Socialist Party member, R. J. Pearsall, present, then proclaimed both Communists and farmers as comrades which seemed to give both Howard and the bank officials the jitters. On the steps of the bank, the farmers and city workers fraternized.

The main result of the demonstration was the class solidarity displayed, and the discomfiture of Wilson and Howard at the radicalism of the rank and file. Not more than a hundred farmers were present. All agreed that the situation in Sonoma County was desperate, that the Roosevelt government had broken all its promises, and that a thousand farmers would have been there from Sonoma County alone if they had transportation.

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Just a sample of how the NRA benefits the stage hands:

A manager of a touring company wired ahead to the manager of the theatre at the next town:

"Want to hold rehearsal Wednesday afternoon at three. Have stage manager, carpenter, property man, electrician, and all stage hands present."

In two hours he got his reply.

"Okay. He'll be there."

Or maybe you prefer this example:

"WANTED—Actor, preferably one who can drive truck."

The New York papers were trying to claim another Bolshevik "atrocious" recently. It seems that at Litvinov's departure three fat Washington diplomats had a polyp when required to stand for the playing of the "International".

For years the prize given by the estate of the dynamite king, Nobel, for "the greatest peace move of the year" went to "disarmament" advocates. Imagine their embarrassment this year when faced with giving it to Litvinov, who proposed real disarmament and signed non-aggression pacts with eight countries.

But the givers weren't embarrassed long. They decided not to give one this year.

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN:

"I voluntarily withdrew from the public eye some time ago to give the administration a chance to do something for the 3,000,000 unorganized veterans." — W. W. Waters, fake leader in the first Bonus march.

A bank ex-vice-president decided to try rugged individualism instead of the coupling. So he went ringing doorbells, asking for a job as house servant.

"Why, I couldn't give you enough work to keep you busy," one lady told him.

The x-v-p thought of his past. "Well, missus," says he, "you'd really be surprised how little it takes to keep me occupied."

Japan having invented a gun that fires 10,000 shots a minute, her lords are confident of beating off the Chinese in the defensive war now raging.

Do you find it funny how some governors won't call out the militia to stop lynchings, while another calls them out to protect the gate receipts of the Oklahoma-Texas football game?

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S. P. Misleaders Remove Militant

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8) to get a genuine expression of the will of the sincere rank-and-file workers in regard to the united front and the competence of the present S. E. C. to interpret the will of the membership.

A full story of the trial will appear in the next issue of the Western Worker. All members of the Socialist Party are invited to communicate their opinions on this subject to the Western Worker, which will furnish them with a medium of expression not open to them in their own party press.

Send Protests!

As word of the conviction of Patterson spread, mass meetings mobilized by the International Labor Defense are being held all over the country, protesting

Discrimination Against Negroes on L. A. Jobs

SEPARATE REGISTRATION FOR THEM ON PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2.—Unemployed workers in Los Angeles are agitated over the discrimination that is being employed against the Negro workers on the "public works" jobs under the Federal works program in this county.

A sign in the office of the County Welfare reads: "Negroes register at 3310 Central Ave. Whites register at 553 Stanford Ave."

On the jobs the Negro workers are segregated and sent to the farthest places to do the most difficult work. On Monday morning all of the Negro workers were sent isolating and ordered to a place several miles away to work. They resented this action very much but did not dare protest because they were not sure of the support of the other workers. However, the Relief Workers Protective Union immediately organized a protest and are distributing leaflets calling the workers to action against this discrimination against their fellow workers.

L. S. N. R. Organizes

Many reformist Negro organizations are trying to take advantage of the open mistreatment of Negro workers on these jobs and elsewhere to organize the Negro workers under their program. The Provisional Committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights points out, however, that these organizations have no program of real struggle; and that their plea for a boycott of firms that do not employ Negro workers, with no fight for better conditions for workers already on the job, will only serve to foster the separation of white and Negro workers and so play into the bosses' hands.

Conference Dec. 10

The Provisional Committee of the League is calling a conference of all workers organizations to organize a fight against the discrimination of Negro workers on the civil works jobs, as well as in such stores as Kress', Woolworth's, and large markets in their neighborhoods. Borden's Dairy, for instance, admits that 70% of its trade comes from Negro people, yet all of these firms refuse to employ Negro workers. The Provisional Committee is making a thorough investigation of conditions on these jobs, preparatory to presenting joint demands for Negro and white workers for action by the Conference, which is meeting at 4670 Compton Ave. on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, December 10.

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Editorial Column

Organize on C. W. A. Jobs!

Last week 1196 new cases were added to the San Francisco relief rolls. This, since Sept. 23, was the 9th consecutive week to show an increase, with 6,292 added to the rolls for that period.

The number to be taken off for the Civil Works jobs, which end on Feb. 15th is only 2,000. At the rate the relief lists are growing, when these 8,000 are ready to get back on relief on Feb. 15th they will find a larger number already on the list than ever in the history of San Francisco.

"But," says the Welfare Department, "the men on the Civil Works jobs will not all get back on relief. They will have enough to carry them over." The first check has already been received by some of those chosen for the jobs. After hard pick and shovel work, supervised by slave drivers, the worker finds himself faced with the task of meeting the entire family budget on the small check. To think that something will remain for a savings account is nonsense that only a welfare faker could conceive. What they mean is that those workers will have to fight to get back on relief.

The situation pictured for San Francisco, with the figures of those who hate to admit them, is only an example of the trend in most cities.

Even the American Federation of Labor, whose statistical bureau always tries to brighten the picture, admits that during October, unemployment in the U. S. even increased by 11,000. The economic survey of the New York Times tells us that during October production in manufacture dropped to 77% of the 1923-25 level, from 84% in September.

"NEW DEAL" IS COMPLETE FAILURE

Such figures should make clear even to a child that the "New Deal" is a most gigantic failure. The latest of the ruling class to admit this openly is Al Smith. He admits that the relief problem will become more serious than ever when the forced labor jobs are over. These critics of the Roosevelt administration, of course, have nothing in common with the workers. They want a policy that will bring profits more quickly.

Smith admits that the projects are made work, not devised because of a public need for them. Despite the ridiculous character of the jobs, reports from workers state that a speed-up equal to high-pressure contract work is in vogue.

Through these temporary jobs the Roosevelt administration hopes to split the jobless and prevent a great struggle for relief this winter. This is evident from the tactic put through in San Francisco. On the first job, rated at 60 cents per hour, they called a large number of the most active in the Unemployed Council and Charity Workers Protective Union. They think that this chance to get cash for a few weeks will serve as a bribe to these militants, or that they will be isolated from the bulk of the jobless.

SET 60-CENT RATE ON JOBS

One of the best proofs that the Relief administration fears the organized fight of the jobless, is the fact that they did not set the minimum of 45 cents per hour rate on the ditch-digging jobs. That would have been no advantage over the present amount. But their trick in this instance will only serve as a boomerang. Our leading fighters among the jobless will take this opportunity to organize the workers on the jobs. They will be able to show how it is possible to win concessions, prevent speed-ups, and similar victimization.

The central task should be the fight for Federal Unemployment Insurance, and against forced labor. It should be more evident than ever to every worker that if the federal government can find money in payment for artificially created labor that really has little useful purpose, it can introduce Unemployment Insurance.

The relief workers organizations should not lose a moment in getting in trim for their biggest fight since the beginning of the crisis, for February 15th will show a record figure on the relief rolls.

6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune

By Ben Fee

On Dec. 11th, the working-class of the world will join their hands with those of the Chinese masses in commemorating the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune.

The Canton Commune, which lasted for three whole days in the greatest industrial and commercial center of Southern China, was crushed only after the Kuomintang lackeys and landlords have established a pseudo "People's Government" under the cloak of social reformism in order to divert the mass inclination from the Chinese Communists.

To the Chinese workers and peasants, the Canton Commune is of historical importance, for it revealed to them their tremendous power and thus added more confidence and courage to their struggle against the Chinese ruling class and the imperialists. It raised for the first time the Red Flag of Soviet Revolution in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of Chinese workers and peasants.

To the proletarian of the world, the Canton Commune signified the awakening of the 1,200,000,000 oppressed people of the world, and assures the unity of the oppressed class and the oppressed people in marching toward the goal of world revolution under the common banner of the Soviets!

Not a Defeat!

The Canton Commune was destroyed but no defeated. Only traitors such as the calibre of Trotsky, Lovestone and Co. would shamelessly brand this heroic struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants as a putsh or defeat. The six years since the Canton Commune were six difficult but victorious years for the Chinese workers. For today, the Soviet Movement has already spread over a territory composed of nine provinces of China, from the Hainan Islands in the South up to the border of the great Gobi Desert in the north.

Soviet China Grows

The two-years old Chinese Soviet Government has emerged victoriously and more powerful from the five Anti-Chinese-Soviet campaigns of the Kuomintang and the imperialists, and

THE FIRST CHECK —



Why Was the L. A. Dress Strike Lost?

By Jay Miller

Organizer of L. A. Needle Workers Industrial Union Exposes Treachery of A. F. of L. and Socialist Misleaders

Los Angeles is quite a center of the needle industry on the coast. There are about 7000 dressmakers who work on silk and cotton dresses. Manufacturers from the east, looking for cheaper labor have moved their plants over here in quest of greater profits. Supported by the open shop policy of the local Chamber of Commerce for years, had a free hand in ruthlessly inhuman exploitation. Especially the Mexican workers who comprise the biggest part in the dress-industry in L. A. were being utilized by the open-shoppers for their greedy appetites. These Mexican workers are of them young girls and discriminated against in all branches of the Los Angeles industries and therefore are being utilized by the bosses to press down the standard of living.

There are cases of where workers are getting as low as \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week for 48 hours work. The \$16.00 minimum wage for women in California was never taken seriously by the manufacturers. They found many tricks how to cheat workers out of the minimum wage just as they are doing right now with the minimum wage supposed to be established by the code. To appear "lawful", workers are made to endorse cheques for sums indicating the minimum wage and then are given \$4.00 to \$6.00 less. Workers are also forced to stay in the shop and punch the clock for a shorter amount of hours than they really work in order that the manufacturers may be able to show a justification for paying lower than the code calls for. And as the dress industry is a seasonal trade, the majority of workers in the industry are starving throughout the year.

Fighting Union

For the last few years the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has made attempts to organize the workers and better their conditions. In the shops where the industrial union was able to organize shop committees, these committees were instrumental in forcing higher prices, equal division of work, etc. Many single strikes were conducted for the last two years under the leadership of the NTWIU but due to the terror of the red squad, the tools of the local Chamber of Commerce, and also due to the great extent to the stab tactics of the I. L. G. W. U. misleaders, all these strikes could not be successful. The International Ladies' Garment Workers as an organization in the dress trade was actually nonexistent. Its leaders became active only then when they could handicap, disorganize and scab in the strikes called by the industrial union.

NRA Illusions

Only when the NRA illusions caught the imagination of many workers did the International Ladies' Garment Workers (A. F. of L.) come in to capitalize on these illusions, calling themselves "the government union" that will be instrumental in carrying out the NRA provisions. The workers in the dress industry were ready for struggle. The International came in, started negotiations, dragging the negotiations until the end of the season. True to the A. F. of L. policy they were trying to get recognition without a struggle, putting the NRA program as the basis of their demands. The dress manufacturers who have enjoyed open-shop conditions for so many years would not reconcile themselves even to this extent. They only agree to it when they see a danger of the industrial union getting the leadership. The "Socialist" officials of the International, the reactionary Feinberg and his clique, Rose Rossetta, Anarchist, and Paul Berg, the Lovestoneite, had already agreed to accept a preferential agreement with the NRA code as a basis. But the rank and file of the strike committee re-

jected this kind of an agreement which means in reality no recognition and no closed shop. The officials, afraid of the anger of the rank and file, to save their faces and obtain some hold in the industry and solidified their ranks. The manufacturers altho not having enough work to press them, were hard hit. There was a chance for the workers through struggle to press the manufacturers for real conditions.

No Preparations

Due to the lack of preparation and through the protracted negotiations, the bosses had meanwhile a chance to prepare, finish out their work and demoralize the ranks of the workers with promises that they themselves, the bosses, will carry out faithfully the NRA provisions. Many dress-makers did not see any difference between the bosses promising to cooperate with the government and the A. F. of L. officials doing the same. Therefore only about 2000 dress-makers out of the 7000 engaged in the industry responded. Many of them responded because of the agitation and organizational work of the NTWIU who notwithstanding that the International took the initiative of calling the strike, also issued a call the same morning calling the workers to lay down their tools and come out on strike.

Although many workers remained in the shops, the strike handicapped the industry to a certain extent. The dress-makers out, exhibited a wonderful spirit of militancy,

devotion and solidarity. The spirit of the mass picket lines showed it. The terror of the police force and the agitation of the bosses only strengthened the hands of the strikers and solidified their ranks. The manufacturers altho not having enough work to press them, were hard hit. There was a chance for the workers through struggle to press the manufacturers for real conditions.

Sensing the mood of the workers, the International officials, supported by the Socialist Party, were forced to use militant phrases in order to retain the confidence of the strikers. But on the other hand, these officials were doing everything in their power to dampen this militancy on the picket lines. They could not stop it. The members of the industrial union and their followers were in the field. It was the militancy and the experience of these members that gave the strike its militant character.

But the A. F. of L. misleaders are afraid of a struggle. Depending very much on the public opinion, sure that an impartial citizen's committee will give them recognition, they hurriedly accepted an arbitration offer from the NRA altho the arbitration proposal was indignantly rejected by the strike committee.

Although many workers remained in the shops, the strike handicapped the industry to a certain extent. The dress-makers out, exhibited a wonderful spirit of militancy,

and a desire to give the Union a hearing on this matter. Will you please make it your business that the Union has a chance to present witnesses in this case? Try to make it an open hearing.

Admit Defeat

The decision of the arbitration board is now very well known. The International Socialist fakers, trying to save their faces before the workers, claim a victory. But the dress-makers can't see it. They fought for recognition but did not get it. Instead more than 60 percent of the strikers have lost their jobs and those who are to be given back their jobs, are taken into the shops gradually, and preference is shown to those who scabbed. To show the double-faced policy of the International officialdom, it is sufficient to quote from a letter sent to the NRA representative dated Nov. 17, 1932:

"Hon. Campbell McCulloch, Executive Secretary, N. R. A. Member of the Board of Arbitration.

Dear Sir:

"The Dress-makers Union deems it imperative at this time to ask you to convene the Board for the latest on Monday. Due to the fact that the last decision rendered by the Board is such that we do not understand what the Board had in mind. It appears to us that if this decision is accepted literally, it will mean that about SIXTY PERCENT OF THE WORKERS ENGAGED IN THIS INDUSTRY WILL BE THROWN OUT OF JOBS, and I am sure that was not the intention of the Board.

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and a desire to give the Union a hearing on this matter. Will you please make it your business that the Union has a chance to present witnesses in this case? Try to make it an open hearing.

Respectfully yours,

Israel Feinberg,

Vice-Pres.

I. L. G. W. U.

The "strong" and "just" case which the International claimed they had with the international citizens committee turned out to be a fiasco according to the admission of defeat shown in the above quoted letter.

The dress-makers of Los Angeles have learned their lesson, that the leadership of the A. F. of L. which is a leadership of collaboration with the bosses, is a leadership of betrayal. The dragging of the negotiations, calling the strike at the end of the season, the demoralization of the picket lines, the weakening of the militancy of the workers and the giving over of the fate of an arbitration board to the hands of the treacherous class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. and the "Socialist" misleaders. It is this misleadership which is responsible for the loss of the dress-makers strike. Now when the NRA illusions are dwindle, the workers are beginning to realize that the leadership of "government union" brings defeat. Only through the leadership of the NTWIU can the conditions of the workers be improved. The workers in the dress trade must begin right now to organize in front of the shop forming a united front of all the workers to fight for better conditions. They must turn to the NTWIU for leadership.

It should be added that this chief body of testimony, contained in the thirty-one contradictions, is inaccessible to the defendants at Leipzig.

Fully half of the Brown Book is devoted to the detailed and authenticated listing of Nazi murders and tortures of their political enemies, especially the Communists. Page after page of these sixteen horrors, flagrants with steel rods, mutilations and deaths in those mediaeval pest-holes, the Concentration Camps. A chapter is devoted to culture under the Nazis—a concept of culture based on social ethics worthy of a Jack the Ripper. Their leading men of science are exiled, their contributions to world advancement are burned in huge bonfires with the books of Germany's great intellectuals of the past and present.

But even in Germany where the terror has been and is, more acute than in any other country, the efforts of the Nazis to exterminate Marxism have been of nac in face of the determination and ingenuity of the Communists in their illegal and underground work—and the Brown Book stands as a monumental achievement of workers and sympathizers illegally compiling evidence which has largely helped to expose to the world the bestiality of Fascism.

A. W.



The Brown Book of the Hitler Terror and The Burning of the Reichstag — Prepared by the World Committee for the victims of German Fascism. Alfred A. Knopf, Pub. \$2.50.

the charges made against the Communist defendants. These contradictions are absolute, devastating proof of the innocence of the defendants and of the guilt of the real incendiaries, the Nazis, and they realize it.

Listen to Goering writhing under the deep-cutting lash of Dimitrov—"You wait until you are outside the power of this court! Such crooks should be on the gallows!"

The Nazi case against the defendants has broken down so completely that the charge against them of incendiarism has been hastily covered and they are now in a infinitely more dangerous position of defending themselves against charges of high treason.

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A. W.

—Worker Correspondent.

each \$100 invested.

Even the United States Government securities, almost always oversubscribed, now yield 3 1/2% or less. In other words, investments in the Soviet Union

pay five times as much as investments in the comparatively safer capitalist securities. And history of the last 10 years has shown that only Soviet Bonds are really safe. The Associated Press reports as follows:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The initial annual interest disbursement of the first Soviet gold bond issue to be offered in the United States was being paid today, it was announced, thru the Chase National Bank as paying agent.

"Did you ever see a windy salesman try to sell a broken-down Ford at the price of a Cadillac? If you have, then you have some idea of the type of publicity that the San Francisco local of the Socialist Party is now issuing in explanation of the last elections.

Dated Dec. 3rd, 1933, they publish a bulletin of which we are quoting actual sentences:

"From an organizational standpoint, the local Communist Party is considerably stronger than the Socialist Party."

"The Communist Party boasts of their fifteen district centers; the Socialist Party has but one."

"The Communists have their local press, a regular four-page weekly newspaper."

"They (the Communists) were able to poll only a few more votes than Tom Feeley."

"Jack Bishop, their highest supervisorial candidate, led Feeley by 800 votes, while Tracy (their lowest candidate) led by only nine votes."

"Their candidate for treasurer received a higher vote (10,463 for Communist candidate, as compared to 4,926 for the Socialist candidate.)"

"In the rural sections of California, the Communist Party has had some success with itinerant Mexican, Japanese and Filipinos. To the extent that they have improved the lot of those exploited workers, all credit must be given to them."

"In the cities, however, as our recent municipal election proves, the Communist Party is not able to make headway proportionate to its organizational strength. The reason is obviously that Communist tactics 'do not go with the American workers.' The results show that Americans are ripe for Socialism."

"Brilliant Logic"

There is an example of brilliant Socialist Party logic. The Communist Party, by their own acknowledgement, has a larger organization in the cities, a higher vote in the cities (the top vote for the Communists was more than twice the size of the Socialist candidate) and the Communist Party has had widespread success amongst the agricultural workers. Yet the Socialist Party draws from these facts the conclusion that Communism is for foreign soil, and doesn't go with the American workers, but America is ripe for socialism.

For the minute, we will not argue concerning the fact that the Socialist Party leaders are not socialists, but bourgeois charlatans who have been shown by their actions in England, Germany, Belgium and some cities in the United States and throughout the world that they are defenders of capitalism.

On the other hand the Communist Party has shown that, in the only country where it led the